

PULASKI CITIZEN.

W. W. McCORD, Editor and Publisher.

PULASKI, TENN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1866.

The Capture of Bagdad.

Dispatches from New Orleans give the particulars of a dash on the 4th inst. by 4000 filibusters from the American side of the Rio Grande, on the Mexican town of Bagdad. The imperial garrison, variously estimated at from 60 to 250, was surprised and captured without an engagement. At daylight, the French men-of-war opened fire, but, up to that advice, had not dislodged the filibusters. The latter were commended by a Col. Reed, who is an ex-U. S. officer, and the present A. A. G. of a Major General Crawford, also an ex-Federal officer. The latter was an American division in the Liberal army of Mexico. Viewed in connection with the belated temper of the recent diplomatic correspondence between this government and France, we regard this as a very important move. In that correspondence, Mr. Seward has assumed an attitude of hostility toward the Mexican Empire, and it will be hard for him to convince the French Minister that the capture of Bagdad and its imperial garrison, from the American shore, by ex-American troops, was not inspired by the policy of this government. We apprehend trouble, in any event, from this unfortunate move.

Benefit of Newspapers.

The following is clipped from an exchange. It contains more truth than poetry, and we commend it to our readers. Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay newspapers for advertising, etc., as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they be merchants or real estate owners, whose the amount yearly of the mortgage they pay for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper of which he is not ashamed, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington.

A good looking, thriving sheet helps to sell property, gives character to the locality, and in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If you want good readable sheet, it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either, but because you feel a necessity to support it. The local press is the power that moves the people's heart to some end.

Widows vs. Maidens.

A Richmond paper says that young men are scarce in that city, and maidens and widows in search of husbands very plenty. The latter seem to be the most successful, the editor, pleading in behalf of the widows, saying: "View of the great scarcity of men, that is fair for widows to marry a second time until all the young maidens have secured husbands. The Legislature ought to attend to this matter, and protect the interests of young ladies, for without the aid of legal enactments the widows are sure to play the grab game. They will therefore have to be restrained by the strong arm of the law, as was done in the early colonial history of Virginia, when the House of Burgesses passed an act of the very character indicated. It was found that all this young men imported into the colony went at once on sight by the widows, by superior wiles and stratagems, without any change being allowed to the modest and retiring young maidens, as the Legislature took the matter in hand, and will have to do so again."

John T. Brooks, of Giles County.

The Murfreesboro "Monitor" of the 20th inst. says: "A Military Commission has been sitting in Murfreesboro during the last week and until yesterday evening at 5 o'clock when they adjourned sine die we learn. The court was appointed to try John T. Brooks, of Giles County, for maliciously and unlawfully shooting a negro of the name of Kistick Savage. Judge Ridley defended Brooks. He first pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that defendant was a private citizen, and being such, the commission had no jurisdiction of his person; which plea was over-ruled by the court upon the ground (as we hear) that the civil courts could give no relief to the prosecutor, as he was a colored man and his testimony could not be received against a white man. The case was then tried on its merits, or rather on the testimony of the negro; and the defendant was discharged and returned to his home in Giles County last evening."

Confederate.

We clip the following from the Memphis Correspondence of the New York Times, under date of January 4th: "Of late we have met in this city several of the prominent war men of the late Confederate armies, among whom I may mention especially Lieut. Gen. Stewart and Forrest. Stewart is an elegant man, and will ever be fond of his life. He says he cannot jump up and hug the fellow who knocked him down; but he will hold himself in readiness to help that fellow knock down anybody else that comes along. General Stewart says there is not a man in the whole South who was in the Confederate army who is not now in favor of peace and harmony. All those who want to fight now would not fight when they had a chance."

Is Rich, Productive Soil.

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AN ASSAULT.

With the intent to Commit Robbery on the person of Col. Blake.

This estimable gentleman—"a gentleman of standing and influence" in his native State, Iowa—recently taking a tour through the South, for pleasure and recreation, and stopping over for a few days in our town, for the purpose of visiting some of our fair damsels. In passing through the suburbs, on one of his excursions, he was assailed by a band of ruffians, "stalwart fellows, six of whom were clad in buckram." One of the villains laid a "large, heavy hand" on the Colonel's shoulder, greatly to his terror. He only exclaiming: "His eyes were wide with phrenetic fight!" The Col. fought and contended valiantly until, "overpowered by superior numbers," he had the discretion to break loose from their hold, and as he sped by some vacated houses, he was fired upon by others of the band, causing him to increase his pace to lightning speed, and the skirts of his dress-coat to assume a horizontal position. He reached the hotel, escaping "barely with his life." Oh, temperate, sob, sob! Will the halcyon days ever again return, when gentlemen, on missions of love, can pass unmolested through the streets of our towns and villages? (The A. A. G. of a Major General Crawford, also an ex-Federal officer. The latter was an American division in the Liberal army of Mexico. Viewed in connection with the belated temper of the recent diplomatic correspondence between this government and France, we regard this as a very important move. In that correspondence, Mr. Seward has assumed an attitude of hostility toward the Mexican Empire, and it will be hard for him to convince the French Minister that the capture of Bagdad and its imperial garrison, from the American shore, by ex-American troops, was not inspired by the policy of this government. We apprehend trouble, in any event, from this unfortunate move.)

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.

Two colored women, formerly slaves, belonging to Dr. L. E. Bligh, arrived in this city from their former master's plantation in Mississippi, for the purpose of once more placing themselves under the care of the doctor. The great joy they exhibited the moment they saw their old master, who happened to be on business at the railway station at the time of their arrival, was observed by many parties. This doctor, in compliance with their urgent request, took his former slaves to his residence, where they desire to remain as of old, with, as they said, "my old master, if who appears to be a true friend to them than many of the professed philanthropists who rail at the old relation between white and black in the South."

How a Church Debt was Paid—A Game of Bluff in the Pulpit.

Not long since an eminent divine in the State of Illinois (it won't do to mention dates, places, or names), visited a distant town for the purpose of preaching a dedicatory sermon in a new church. Court was in session, and on Saturday evening the Judge and lawyers congregated together in a room and amused themselves in card playing and story-telling. The divine, at the request of P., a lawyer, visited the room. Coming upon them so suddenly, they were unable to hide the cards and whiskey. The divine looked on awhile, and then, raising his hat, invited the gentlemen to attend church the next day and hear him preach. They agreed to do so, and Sunday found Judge and lawyers seated in the "amen corner."

The sermon over, the minister announced:

"Friends, the citizens of this town have built a fine church. There is still fifteen hundred dollars due. We propose to raise it by subscription to-day, and (eyeing the Judge,) I go one hundred dollars. Who goes better?"

The Judge, glancing at the lawyers, slowly responded:

"I see your hundred," "Thank you, brother," says the divine. "Will any one raise it?" (Looking at lawyer No. 1.) "I go one hundred dollars. The lawyer saw he was in for it, and quickly responded:

"I go a hundred blind," and so on through the list.

The divine raked down both the bar and the money, until the scene closed by a shrill and sharp voice, announcing, "I see the last hundred, and call you."

Our readers can imagine the astonishment of that congregation.

We venture to say, however, that those lawyers will not soon invite the divine to witness a "social game of poker," where men "see" each other, "go it blind," and "call" the hand.

The New York World styles Charles Sumner

as "the acting charge d'affaire of Divine Providence in this country." Copper and silver in abundance are said to have been discovered in Whitfield County, Georgia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

In Chancery at Pulaski.

Jan. A. Perry, complainant, vs. Newton, Edick and others, def. ndants. IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court and Master that the residence of the defendant W. H. Whitley is unknown, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be served; On motion it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four weeks in succession in the "Pulaski Citizen," a newspaper published in the town of Pulaski, in said State, requiring said defendant to be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held for the county of Giles at the court house in Pulaski, on the first Monday in March next, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing as aforesaid. Jan. 26, 1866. A. A. COX, C. & M.

LAND SALE.

W. J. Brown, adm'r. of Richard F. Harwell, vs. Logan D. Harwell and others. IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Giles county, rendered in the above stated cause, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 11th day of February next, at the courthouse door in the town of Pulaski,

A TRACT OF LAND.

in Giles county, Tennessee, situated in the 11th civil district, adjoining the lands of Lewis H. Marks, William Ballentine and others, containing about 220 acres, and is the same upon which the Rev. Logan D. Harwell formerly resided. Said tract is situated in a good neighborhood, about 7 miles east of Pulaski.

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The Legislature.

The Negro Testimony bill passed the Lower House, of the Tennessee Legislature, on Wednesday, by a vote of 41 to 32.

A universal Suffrage Bill, was introduced by Mr. Ansell, and another Message was received from Gov. Brownlow, urging the Legislature to make a law to stop the arrest of ex-Federal soldiers for alleged rascals, while they were in service.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Congressional Committee on "Reconstruction" have begun their work. Witnesses have been summoned from the respective Southern States to testify as to their condition, and the qualifications of the Representatives elect. The case of Tennessee has been taken up. The work thus entered upon will be as tedious as it is unnecessary, the whole being designed to delay President Johnson's plan of restoration.

The Reconstruction Committee have

agreed to report in favor of a Constitutional amendment allowing Congress to regulate the elective franchise within the rebel States.

Mr. Henderson offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit any State from withholding the elective franchise from citizens on account of color.

A Washington correspondent says the negroes of the city have found out that the time of Congress is almost exclusively taken up with speeches about them, and they crowd the ladies' galleries of both houses every day, to the exclusion of ladies, unless the latter consent to sit behind the impudent blacks.

When the House adjourns, the negroes rush for the street cars, and monopolize all the seats. It is an every day occurrence to see a half a dozen ladies standing the whole distance in these cars, while as many negroes are comfortably spread out on the cushioned seats. The negroes enjoy this, above all things. It is thus that they assert the "equality" which they have enjoy.

The earth was made and adorned for a life of joy as well as sorrow—it was not hung in eternal darkness and winter; it has sweet return of day and summer forever.

A judge in St. Louis, recently decided that a man of twenty-one years of age, supported by his father, is in the eye of the law a vagrant.

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Ballentine & Ezell,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

South-east Corner Public Square, PULASKI, TENN.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

South-east Corner Public Square, PULASKI, TENN. HAVING associated themselves in business together, their united capital is now ready to receive friends and patrons, and invite attention to the fact that they now prepared to do more and better.

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The velvet moss grows on sterile rocks,

the mistletoe flourishes on the naked branches—the ivy clings to the neighboring ruins—the pine remains fresh and undecayed amid the mutations of the passing year; and Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful to see, and grateful to the soul, will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the desolate temples of the human heart.

TELEGRAPHIC dispatches of the 18th inst.

from General Sheridan at New Orleans, disavow all knowledge on his part of the filibustering attack on Bagdad, and states that his orders to his subordinate officers have been to preserve a strict neutrality. He disbelieves the report.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's affairs in Mississippi has been instructed to assist Gov. Humphreys in reconstructing the Mississippi River levees.

The U. S. Government has tendered itself as an arbitrator between Spain and Chili.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, from the Chancery Court at Pulaski, in favor of James McCallum, Clerk and Master, against James R. Bunch, E. W. Knight and W. H. Peden, I will on the 25th of Feb., next, sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Pulaski, for cash, 80 acres of land, known as the "Public Square," situated on Sixth street between Shoal and Poplar, and No. 205, 207, 209, 211—also one-half of a lot on the East side of the Public Square, upon which there is a Store House, now occupied by "Mason & Ezell"—all belonging to James R. Bunch, also 20 acres of land, belonging to W. H. Peden, and 20 acres of land, known as the "Public Square," situated on Sixth street between Shoal and Poplar, and No. 205, 207, 209, 211—also one-half of a lot on the East side of the Public Square, upon which there is a Store House, now occupied by "Mason & Ezell"—all belonging to James R. Bunch, also 20 acres of land, belonging to W. H. 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